

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 12, 1850.

Newspapers.

Every man should take a newspaper. If he is a bachelor it will serve to cheer him in the hours of loneliness. It will, to some extent, smooth the rugged path of life in which he has chosen to walk. It will teach him to mend his ways, and to mend his clothes. It will point him to the Hymeneal altar, and learn him to worship at that holy shrine. If he reads the newspapers, and follows their precepts, whether married or single, he will be a happy man: Provided, always, that he pays the printer; for, unless he does, he is a conscience-stricken sinner, living without hope in this world, or that which is to come. But above all, if he is a married man, he should have a newspaper. It will endear him to his home and his fireside. It will give him the news from all nations, without his seeking for it at the hotel or the grog-shop. If he has children, it will be to them like the shower to the drooping and wilted foliage. It will lead their infant-minds to high and noble aspirations. It will teach them the nature and character of the government under which they live. It will give them the history of the political men and measures of the day; and, in our country, it is a beautiful mirror, in which they can see and contrast our happy form of government with the bloated and festering systems of Europe.

It publishes the passing events, and predicts the future by the history of the past. It is a moving panorama of the world, upon which all should look and learn. This is not only the age, but ours is the country of progress. The sun shines upon no portion of this habitable globe where there is so much intelligence among the great mass of the people as in this country. This is to be attributed to our liberal political institutions—to our system of education, and to the universal and happy influence of the newspaper press.

The press is the great centre from which the rays of light and knowledge radiate. The newspaper, wet from the press, takes the wings of the morning and flies to the uttermost parts of the earth, and carries consolation and comfort to the men of the plough, the anvil and the loom, as well as to the merchant at his desk, and the statesman in his study.

In this country, newspapers are published so cheap that they are within the reach of all. We have no odious stamp act. The fountain of knowledge is open to every one—none so poor that he cannot come and drink. We again repeat, every man should take a newspaper, read it and preserve it. Like old wine, it may improve with age. In a few years you will have a library of useful knowledge; an encyclopedia of history and geography; a rich treasure for yourself and posterity.

The Struggle Ended.

After a struggle of ten months the Democratic platform on the subject of slavery, as first laid down at the ever memorable Baltimore Convention, from the pen of the lamented Silas Wright, of New York—the doctrine of non-intervention—has been fully sustained and vindicated. The same doctrine of the Democratic party in 1848 have been fully acquiesced in by both Houses of Congress. The Wilnot proviso has been voted down in the popular branch of the National Legislature, and California admitted as a State by the triumphant majority of 150 to 56. The difficulty between Texas and New Mexico has been settled, and we trust peace and harmony will again reign triumphant in this land of freedom and the home of the oppressed. Who would not be proud of his Democracy under such circumstances—and who would not also be proud of those of our whig opponents who broke away from the trams of party, ascended our platform, and who performed such good service? The following bills have passed both Houses, to-wit:

The bill admitting California, with her present boundaries, as a State.

The bill for the formation of a territorial government in New Mexico, without the Wilnot proviso, and fixing the boundary of Texas; and

The bill for the formation of a territorial government for Utah, without the proviso.

These comprised Mr. Clay's omnibus, which was upset in the Senate.

The fugitive slave bill, and the bill abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia are not as yet decided. We hope they will be acted upon in the right spirit.

Col. James H. Lane.

The publisher of this paper has received, by the last mail, a scathing letter from the above gentleman, in relation to the insinuation and charge of the editor of the Journal that the beautiful sword presented to him by the officers and men of the 5th regiment was procured by his insinuation and partly by his own money. The gallant Colonel repels the charge as basely false. He says—"It is false and false as hell that I ever, either directly or indirectly contributed one cent—that I had anything to do with the inscription—you can refer to the officers' names (Lt. Col. May, Maj. W. Myers and Adj't. Lord) as well as to every officer and man of that gallant regiment for the truth of these statements."

The lateness of the hour prevents us from giving the whole letter. It will be published in our next. It will be a bitter dose for our friend Defrees, but he will have to swallow it.

The publisher is absent at Cincinnati, on business connected with the complete furnishing of an office ready for the Convention. Large additions of type have just been received, and the Sentinel can now boast one of the best Job Offices in the city. Call and try us.

The Synod of Indiana will meet in the 21 Presbyterian Church on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, and will be opened with a sermon by Charles White, D. D., Moderator of the last Synod.

The Synod will continue in session four or five days. Its meetings will all be public. The evenings will be occupied with the anniversaries of the different benevolent societies.

The community are invited to attend.

We invited the attention of the public to Messrs. Seaton & Holman's new goods in our last. This week we invite attention to Horn's. Seaton & Holman and the Horns know a thing or two. They have large assortments and they advertise. Ben has gone to California for a supply of the dust, and Henry is a little too modest to brag, so we must help him out a little. See the advertisements of both establishments.

See also Craighead & Brown's advertisements.

We regret that Gov. Wright has been called to Rockville, his former residence, on account of the sickness of his son.

The South Bend Register.

Mr. Brown well knows and has known that the rumor, to which we alluded in the most delicate manner, is and has been current in the State, ever since he became the publisher of the Sentinel. Thus far, his silence has lent confirmation to it; and it seems singular that he has never thought it worth while to correct it, until upon the eve of the starting of a rival paper. We are bound however, not to believe him when he says that "neither Bright nor Cass have any special interest in the Sentinel."—*South Bend Register.*

If the editor of the Register had been as anxious to notice the denial of Mr. Brown as the false charge that has been urged against him, he would not have added insult to injury by making the above statement. He even now makes a lawyer's, or rather a pettifogger's quibble on the word *special*, by placing it in italics, when any sensible man would have known it to mean, that if Gen. Cass and Mr. Bright be indeed Democrats, they could not fail to take some interest in Democratic newspapers, particularly of such as are not doing them injustice.

The editor of the Register is without the excuse he alleges. His old master, John D. Defrees, made the insinuation against the Sentinel in almost the precise language of the Register, which was promptly repelled by the editor at Washington and endorsed by his son the publisher. At least his unqualified denial now should be sufficient. The State Sentinel of June the 19th, 1850, contains the following denial. We wish the editor of the Register not to overlook it on this occasion. He evidently feels bad enough already, and we do not publish it to increase his opinion of the injustice of his acts, and we conclude this article by saying, that, if he wishes to become fully acquainted with the pecuniary standing of the publisher of this paper, he will be gratified by a full exhibit, when he comes to the Convention. But here is the denial of the Sentinel published only nineteen days after it passed into the present publishers hands. The editor, in the Sentinel of the 19th of June last, in answer to Defrees, said:

What does the sapient editor of the Journal mean by intimating that the hand of the Hon. Jesse D. Bright is plainly discernible in the recent transfer of the Sentinel? Does he mean that the editor is pledged to favor the reelection of Mr. Bright, or that Mr. Bright's money really had any thing to do with the purchase of the Sentinel? If so, the statement is not only false in every particular but mean and contemptible in spirit.

So far as Gen. Cass and the Presidency are concerned, the writer of this article is committed for old Joe Lane against the world, if nominated by a Democratic Convention. The Sentinel is for the Democratic nominee, and will take ground for no man for the Presidency until a nomination is made.

The editor of the Register is quite lavish of his puffs of the editor of a new paper in this city. What interest has he in that concern, that makes him so lavish of his praises? Is it an interest he takes in the prosperity of the Democratic party; or rather is it not an interest growing out of a hatred to the State Sentinel. He also now takes sides with W. R. Ellis and condemns the politics of the new Democratic editors at Goshen—

"A fellow feeling makes him wondrous kind."

The Indiana Journal is pouring out its sympathies for fear some indignity may be used against Mr. Seward, of New York, by the people of the South. Does the Indiana Journal endorse his "higher law" doctrine? It seems from the editor's remarks that such are his sympathies. His position, with regard to Democrats who applaud Mr. Clay for his course on the slavery question, is, that they should support him for President. That position carried out, would now compel the editor of the Journal to support Seward for the same office. We have no sympathies with Mr. Clay on the questions of national policy that divide the Democratic and Whig parties, and consequently can never support him for President as long as there is a Democrat in the field. But whenever the editor of the Journal is able to make an issue between his favorite Mr. Seward and Mr. Clay as the only opposing candidates for President, Old Hal is our man with both hands up. The Journal, however, need not be alarmed about Mr. Clay. He will no doubt soon leave the arena of political life, and ere long "life's fitful fever" with him will be over, and were he to retire now he would retire with our blessing, as a man that loved his country—that loved our glorious Union, and that was willing, if need be, to sacrifice himself in the opinions of such men as Seward and the editor of the Indiana Journal, for his country.

Central Railroad—Illinois.

William S. Waite, Esq., President of the Illinois section of the Central Railroad, from Terre Haute to St. Louis, recently visited our city, on business connected with the organization of the corps of Engineers, and the location of the road. While here, we understand, he examined our roads being constructed, and was highly pleased with the system of connection by the union track, of the different lines, as well as with the permanent manner of the construction of our balasted heavy iron roads. He speaks with entire confidence of the construction of the road through Illinois, at an early day. Says the people on the route, as well as the citizens of St. Louis, are alive to the importance of the work. The Engineers, we learn are now actively engaged in the field locating the road. With the construction of this road, the Terre Haute road, and the Bellefontaine road, we will have a direct and continuous line through Illinois, and Indiana, to the Ohio line, to intersect the Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Sandusky, Columbus, and Dayton lines. When this great central line shall be completed as it most certainly will be in a few years, the greatest facilities will be afforded to the traveller, as well as to those transporting merchandise and produce, between the East and West. It will be but 12 hours run between St. Louis and Indianapolis—24 hours between St. Louis and Sandusky—26 hours between St. Louis and Cleveland; 27 hours between St. Louis and Pittsburgh; 49 hours between St. Louis and Philadelphia; 46 hours between St. Louis and Boston; 42 hours between St. Louis and Baltimore, and 44 hours between St. Louis and Washington City, at a fair rate of railroad speed. This direct central line from the Atlantic to the Mississippi passing through our city, must when completed with its numerous connections and tributaries, command an immense through trade and business, while its local operations will be increasingly heavy, from year to year.

By the politeness of Mr. JAMES S. BROWN, the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of this State, we have an interesting account of the National Convention of Officers of Institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, sent to us from the city of New York, where the Convention was held. The next Convention, he says, will be held in one year from this time, and will meet at Hartford or some other point in the East; but in two years it will be held on this side of the Alleghenies, most probably at Indianapolis. We shall take much pleasure in publishing Mr. Brown's interesting letter in our next.

Our files are crowded with communications and our friends must bear with us.

Interesting Letter of President Roberts of Liberia.

We are favored, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, to whom the following letter is addressed, with the privilege of giving it publication in our columns. There are some important points in it, which should claim the attention of our statesmen—the designs of Great Britain on the continent of Africa, and their desire to open up that country as a field for trade and commerce. Ever true to their commercial interests, the English wish to grasp the fertile part of Africa and make it dependant on the English crown. No labor will be spared to attach Africa to England's interests.

But has not the United States something to do with the future destinies and history of the world? Shall she, with her great political power, excelled by none in moral power, remain an inactive spectator of the movements of Europe on the African question? We think not. As a nation we have a claim on Africa. In the name of her sons who are amongst us, we should secure a home for them, and by their aid, propagate our beloved republicanism and revered Christianity.

Two years ago the friends of Liberia, in this State, commenced a system of petition and correspondence, inviting the attention of the statesmen of the nation to the subject of a National plan of Colonization, and hitherto success has crowned their labors, for the nation is fully ripe for the movement; and what we rejoice in is the fact, that our own State has nobly taken the lead and kept it. The "joint resolutions" of our General Assembly on the subject of African Colonization having been published, with expressions of much favor, in the leading journals of our own country and have found their way to Europe and Africa.

Our friends in the South, have taken advantage of this favorable expression of public sentiment, and have introduced the Bryant proposition, to aid the government in the work of establishing "a line or lines of transport to ply between this country and the coast of Africa, facilitating emigration and absorbing the growing trade of that country."

This plan of transports is now before Congress, and the friends of the measure are watching its fate with intense interest. The destiny of thousands of the children of Africa is involved in the measure, and the man that opposes it must be able to give a good reason for doing so, for its friends will require a reason.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

MONROVIA, July 4th, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of February 18th, by the schooner "David C. Foster," also a box containing a copy of your State Laws, and sundry valuable and interesting public documents—which have been placed in our Library, and for which I beg you will accept my sincere thanks.

The joint Resolutions of your General Assembly, a few copies of which were good enough to send me, indicate very clearly the feelings of the people of your State on the subject of Colonization.

I indeed, sir, in the times, it is very evident that the people of the United States generally are becoming daily more and more impressed with the importance of colonization—especially as a means for the suppression of the slave trade.

It is now apparent—Liberia has fully demonstrated the fact—that African Colonization is the most efficient means, that can possibly be adopted, for the abolition of the African slave trade, and for the introduction—which is not less important—of civilization and Christianity among the barbarous tribes of this continent. Nor is this all which colonization is destined to accomplish, and in which the people of the United States, I know, feel an interest. Colonization is raising a class of persons, long degraded in consequence of their position, to the same position and dignity of men in their father land. Therefore, in my humble opinion, Liberia also ought to be sustained by the American people as an asylum for this class. They must come to Liberia; and the U. S. Government, State Governments will have to assist in removing them.

The question of colonization, as the best means of suppressing, or rather of abolishing the slave trade, has already been mooted in England. I have received several communications from persons of high standing, with respect to the efficiency of the British blockading squadron on this coast, and what would be the probable result if the squadron were withdrawn; and in its stead Government, or British merchants were to establish factories, for legitimate trade, and model farms at points where the slave trade is carried on.

I have invariably answered to the effect, that the withdrawal of the squadron, thereby throwing open the traffic, would be most disastrous to the future welfare of Africa. And that so long as a market remains, and persons will resort to the coast for slaves the Natives will sell each other, and that trading factories, model farms, nor moral suasion will have but little influence in restraining the Natives from their traffic. It is, in my opinion, the surest plan is colonization. Secure the political jurisdiction of the country, send out a Colony, organize a government, and the slave trade must cease. This, however, Great Britain cannot do—she has not the men for such enterprise. European nations stand the climate; nor has she Africa to spare from her West India possessions.

I have not yet seen much of your friend, Mr. Finley, who is at present at Caldwell. I have seen enough of him, however, to convince me of his intelligence and gentlemanly bearing. He will, no doubt, prove a great acquisition to Liberia; just the kind of emigrants we want—men of intelligence and enterprise, who are determined to feel free. He has not sold anything to me about a settlement at Grand Cape Mount. I don't know, but I think he is pleased with Caldwell. It will afford me much pleasure, sir, to render him any assistance in my power.

I have written, in a great haste, having but little time in which to write, as the vessel by which this goes sails soon. I have been disturbed also—of this however I will not complain—by the booming of cannon, at Fort Monroe, celebrating the Fall of the City of Mexico. You would be astonished to witness here the interest manifested by the citizens on the anniversary of American Independence.

I must close this letter, sir, as my time is up.

I am, dear sir, your ob't humble servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. J. MITCHELL.

Prosperity of the City of Lafayette.

The editor of the Richmond Palladium has recently paid a visit to the Upper Wabash valley, the health of which he says has been unusually good the present season. Writing from Lafayette, under date of the 28th August, he says:

"The citizens of this place have not been asleep as to the importance of good roads running from this point to the interior. They have completed a plank road to Dayton, a distance of some ten miles, and are making arrangements to extend it to Jefferson. The plank road to Crawfordsville is completed more than half the distance, and the local pleasure of the citizens is manifestly the completion of the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad. It is already graded about half way, and the remainder of the grading and bridging is to be offered to contractors early next month. Mr. White, the president is now the city of New York on a business connected with this project. The Crawfordsville and Lafayette railroad is also in a state of forwardness, and in all probability will be completed in twelve months. We are confident that the completion of this place, it is destined to rival the most important towns in the State."

[For the Indiana State Sentinel.]

MESSRS. BROWN.—In your paper of a recent date, it is to be observed, under the head of "PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION" the names of a few, of the multitude of Indiana's distinguished citizens. Permit the addition of another name—that of James G. Ray, of Chicago.

Mr. Ray, by a service of fifteen, or twenty years in the House of Representatives and Senate of Indiana, and during that period by presiding as Speaker of both branches of the legislature, would bring to the service of the convention, if elected to preside over the deliberations of that body, a habitude for business possessed by few, and only to be acquired in such service.

Matured in judgement; rich in experience; let the name of Mr. Ray be submitted, and old Clark will congratulate himself that he has furnished him that could "best work and best agree."

OLD CLARK.

Sept. 2d, 1850.

The number of Old Fellows in Maryland according to a report lately made, is nine thousand six hundred and four.

Opinions of the Indiana Press.

We have received two numbers of the Semi-Weekly State Sentinel since it has passed into the hands of the Messrs. Browns. We like the tone of its articles, and are well satisfied with the principles by which it is to be governed in its political course, as laid down in its prospectus—from which the following is an extract:

"In politics it will be thoroughly and radically Democratic, and will maintain the principles of the great National Democratic party, unimpaired with new errors and doctrines whatever. Its mission will be to proclaim truth and combat error—to preserve the union of the States and the union of the Democratic party. It will endeavor to allay sectional prejudices and cultivate the spirit of unity and justice which is the true basis of our national union."

Pursuing such a course, it commends itself strongly to the favor of all friends of the Union, and especially to the Democratic party; and we hope it may be well sustained.—*Franklin, Johnson & Co., Esq.*

THE STATE SENTINEL.—We have received the second number of this paper, as published by Austin H. Brown, the new proprietor. William J. Brown is the Editor, and judging from the number before us, bids fair to sustain the high reputation which the Sentinel attained under the management of the Chapman's. The Editor takes his stand upon the "platform of constitutional liberty," and denounces in equally severe terms, the fanatics at the North, and the traitors at the South—who are recklessly endangering the Union, and undermining the foundations of human freedom by their ruinous ultraism and selfishness.—*Noble Co. Observer.*

WE have received the first and second numbers of the Semi-Weekly Sentinel, under the new arrangement. It is conducted with decided ability, and, in our opinion, has lost none of its interest by the change, (and that is saying much,) while its typographical appearance is improved. "In its first speech," says that the Democrats have heretofore worked for him, and he intends in future to labor for them. We wish abundant success to all concerned.—*Crawfordsville Review.*

STATE SENTINEL.—We notice that this paper at the close of the present volume passes into the hands of Hon. W. J. Brown, who will be the Editor, and his son, Austin H. Brown, will be the proprietor. The new proprietors are Messrs. Emrick & Bouton. We like their Salutory, and hope that their course will head up the divisions which exist among the Democracy of Old Elkhart.

We most cordially unite in the hope that such may be the result, and that no Democrat will wait for his brother, who may have been temporarily estranged from him, to give him the right hand of fellowship, but march up and do it himself.

Rising Sun Herald.

We have received the first number of a paper published at Rising Sun, bearing the above name, which takes the place of the "True Whig." The "Herald" is edited by W. T. Pepper, is neutral in politics, and neat in its typographical appearance. Mr. Pepper has the ability to make it a good paper.

Jenny Lind.

The New York Sun gives the following account of the arrival of the "Swedish Nightingale." If she can sing like a bird, it is no reason our people should make fools of themselves. She is a woman, however—rather rather good looking than otherwise, and that is enough to make every American an admirer.

"When the Atlantic reached her wharf the streets in the vicinity, for at least a block, were crowded, and vast acclamations were being constantly made, whilst the decks and rigging of the neighboring vessels were black with persons anxious to get the first glimpse of one who, as yet, has been the admired of all admirers. Some preparations had been made to welcome the fair songstress. The long pier was decked with beautiful flowers, flags and evergreens. 'Welcome to the Nightingale,' and 'Jenny Lind welcome to America,' being very appropriately interwoven among them. A line of matting, from the gang-way to a new and very pretty carriage, expressly provided for Miss Lind's use during her stay in the country, had also been laid down; and many other little arrangements made evincing considerable taste. A temporary gate had been erected across the pier to keep back the crowd until after the debarkation was complete.

Our lady readers will doubtless be pleased with a short description of her dress and appearance. A line of matting, from the gang-way to a new and very pretty carriage, expressly provided for Miss Lind's use during her stay in the country, had also been laid down; and many other little arrangements made evincing considerable taste. A temporary gate had been erected across the pier to keep back the crowd until after the debarkation was complete.

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